THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	30 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 26.

Nothing has occurred to break the quiet in our immediate lines since our last report.

A large raiding party of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and infantry is reported moving up the Chowan River, N. C., in the direction of Weldon.

From Georgia.

MACON, Jan. 25.

Gov. Brown convened the Legislature to assemble here on the 14th of February to complete the legislation unfinished on the approach of the enemy.

Farewell Address of Gen. Hood.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE,
Tupelo, Jan. 23.

Soldiers: At my request I have this day been relieved from the command of this army. In taking leave of you, accept my thanks for the patience with which you have achieved your hardships during the recent compaign. I am alone responsible for its conception, and have strived hard to do my duty in its execution. I urge upon you the importance of giving your entire support to the distinguished soldier who now assumes command, and I shall look with deep interest upon all your future operation and rejoice at your success.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Jan. 24.

A special dispatch to the *Register*, from Senatobia, dated 23d, says:

Memphis papers 21st received.

Thomas has arrived at Eastport, and moved to attack, on flank, Hood's army. The attack will take place within a fortnight.

Meagher, with several thousand troops from Chattanooga, is reported to have arrived at Nashville *en route* to join Sherman at Savannah, via New York.

Sherman is reported menacing Charleston and Branchville.

A raid on Memphis by Forrest is expected.

Dana says permits for over 30,000 bales of cotton have been issued at Memphis within fourteen days.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.

In the Senate, after discussion, the bill increasing the number of acting midshipmen, which the President had vetoed, was again passed—yeas 15, nays 3. The Senate then resolved to go into secret session.

The currency bill was passed yesterday in secret session without any important amendment.

In the House, J. T. Leach submitted resolutions condemning the employment of negro soldiers in the Confederate army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate bill increasing the rates of compensation allowed rail-roads for transportation of mails, passed this morning.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, the House resolved to go into secret session.

Nothing of importance done in the Senate today. A message from the President vetoeing the act to send newspapers free of postage was made the order of the day for Saturday.

In the House the bill increasing the number of midshipmen passed yesterday in the Senate, notwithstanding the President's vetoe, was rejected for want of a two-third vote—yeas 39, nays 36. Resolved into secret session.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.

Northern papers of the 23rd received.

The greater portion of the larger vessels of Porter's fleet recently operating against Fort Fisher has returned and are now anchored in Hampton Roads.

Gen. Abbott, with a Brigade of troops was making a forward movement in the direction of Wilmington.

Five Blockade runners ran into New Inlet not knowing the fall of Fort Fisher, and were captured.

A telegram from Cairo dated 21st says present indications are that Thomas' army will not move from its present position on the Tennessee River as winter quarters are being built.

The Toronto *Leader* says the British government have ordered thirty gunboats carrying 35,000 trained men to be sent to the Lakes.

Wilson has been re elected Senator from Massachusetts.

A telegram from Toronto says Burleigh has been committed subject to extradition under treaty with the United States.

Gold 210.

A bill has been introduced into the Federal Congress which proposes to deal with each seceded State separately on its own merits, without establishing a system of re-admission applicable to all.

The Detroit *Free Press* estimates that fifty vessels with their cargoes, worth a million of dollars, were destroyed in the recent gales on Lake Erie.

The railroad is open from Wilmington to Kingsville and Charleston.

"Married couples resemble a pair of shears," says Sidney Smith. "So joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punish any one who comes between them."

GENERAL PEMBERTON.—This officer has been assigned to active duty.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865. [No. 238.

HYMN TO THE NATIONAL FLAG.

BY MRS. M. J. PRESTON.

I.

Float aloft, thy stainless Banner;
Azure cross and field of light;
Be thy brilliant stars the symbol
Of the pure and true and right.
Shelter freedom's holy cause—
Liberty and sacred laws,
Guard the youngest of the nations—
Keep her virgin honor bright.

II.

From Virginia's storied border,
Down to Tampa's farthest shore—
From the blue Atlantic's dashings
To the Rio Grande's roar—
Over many a crimson plain,
Where our martyr'd ones lie slain—
Fling abroad thy blessed shelter,
Stream and mount and valley o'er.

III.

In thy cross of Heavenly azure
Has our faith its emblem nigh—
In thy field of white, the hallow'd
Truth for which we'll dare and die;
In thy red, the patriot blood—
Ah! the consecrated flood
Lit thyself, resistless Banner!
Ever fill our Southern sky.

IV.

Flash with living, lightning motion
In the sight of all the brave!
Tell the price at which we purchased
Room and right for the to wave
Freely in our God's free air,
Pure and proud and stainless fair,
Banner of the youngest nation—
Banner we would die to save!

V.

Strike Thou for us, King of armies!
Grant us room in Thy broad world!
Loosen all the despot's fetters
Back be all his legions hurled!
Give us peace and liberty!
Let the land we love be free—
Then, oh, bright and stainless Banner,
Never shall thy folds be furled!

NOTE.—The words suit the tune of "Harwell."

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,
100 KEGS SODA.
LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 16, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, ins. Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PIERCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

War Department, C. S.,
RICHMOND, December 19, 1865.

Persons who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes, at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired, in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for Government use without contract.

(Signed) J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Q. M. General's Office,
December 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
228—12t. Q. M. General.

$2000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. B. Y. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent So. Express Company.
January 17, 1865, 228 -tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00.
" " single copy,	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
January 9, 1865. 221—tf.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED GAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 160 ACRES, FOUR miles east of Graham and two miles east of Haw River Depot, and only half mile from the N. C. Central railroad, and bounded in part by the waters of Back, Otter and Quaker creeks.

Terms: $5,000 in Bank Notes or $1,500 in a note payable on demand. For further particulars, address

W. F. BASON,
Haw River, N. C R. R.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE HILLSBORO' for the army in Virginia, by the way of Danville, on Wednesday the 25th instant. All boxes properly marked and weighed will be taken charge of and delivered.

The boxes sent to Kirkland's and Clingman's brigades were sold at auction, and I am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount for which they were sold.

W. A. THOMPSON.
January 20, 1865. 231—tf.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Gen. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Gulon,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singletary,	T L Hargrove,	G M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Fe rebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton,	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	R C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col. W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj. W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. McKarney.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Boyd, Tarboro.
Mr J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY
THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER FOR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS,

Price, per hundred,	$30 00
per dozen,	4 50
per single copy,	50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools social meetings, the camp, &c.,

per hundred,	60 00.
per dozen,	9 00
per single copy,	1 00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, in Press.

We can also furnish all MUSIC published in the South. Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

Address,
Rev. A. R. RAVEN.
October 27, 1864. 161—

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 18, 1865.

To the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties:

RESPECTFULLY APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF Wake, Orange and Chatham counties, to bring in their surplus corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durhams, W. P. Ward; Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
January 19, 1865. 230—12t.

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, A NEGRO MAN 27 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, good face, quick spoken, black, had on when he left home a blue home-made hat, brown frock coat, by name ERASMUS, raised by Washington Wilkerson, in Mecklenburg county, Va. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail, or for his delivery to me. He was sent to the breastworks at Weldon, and the last heard from him he was making his way towards Weldon.

L. A. BLANKINSHIP.
Young's Cross Roads, Jan. 25, 1865. 236—4t*

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.
Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!!

P. Q. M. OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., January 19, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D DAY of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.

W. E. PIERCE,
230—12t. Capt. and A. Q. M.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	1865.
July								1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	30	31						
Aug			1	2	3	4	5	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	27	28	29	30	31			
Sept						1	2	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	29	30	31					
Nov				1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	26	27	28	29	30			
Dec.						1	2	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	31							

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING a NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky Col J C Lee, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C E Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., chief Clerk.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, Housewives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. DUBBARD, D D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R Caswell, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, *Randolph*; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Wafren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a power to any of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased of a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
161—tf Commissioner.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration of just support in all measures which in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as we venture to say no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a biographic reporter, frolic as we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to reports of political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is respectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞All letters on business of the office to be directed to John B. Neathery & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
SATURDAY MORNING JANUARY 28, 1865

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. But little was done in either House yesterday.

In the *Senate*, the impressment resolutions passed by a vote of 36 to 3. They are given in full in our report.

In the *House*, a couple of bills and a resolution in reference to impressments, passed their third reading.

IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS that child-like simplicity in one placed in a responsible position presents the appearance of the deepest malignity to those not fully cognizant of all the facts. Especially is this the case in one whose simplicity is so great as to cause him to surrender himself to be made a pack mule; and willingly permits his back to be used as the instrument for conveying all the malignity and all sorts of unpleasant burdens, which his master can induce no other one to stoop to receive. This is very often unpleasant for the donkey and his driver, who has not the courage to bestride the beast and publicly ride from post to post himself, especially if his long-eared majesty has received the burden with the greater readiness from the hope of enjoying a few grains of corn on the way; but finds at the end of his journey, as at the various intermediate points, that the corn is all spoiled by the various noxious drugs mingled therewith. Alas, poor beast, a real object of pity when he has to be beaten for the misdeeds caused by his master behind the scene, whose identity, however, confidently conjectured, must, for all practical purposes, forever remain concealed.

We notice in the proceedings of the General Assembly of last Wednesday that "Mr. Ashworth introduced resolutions stating the committal of certain outrages on the people of Randolph county, acting under alleged orders from His Excellency, Governor Vance, and appointing a special committee of five to investigate said matter, with power to send for persons and papers."

We have not seen these resolutions and know not what the "certain outrages" are, or whether any are specified at all. And although it was left to our friend Ashworth to move in the matter, we think a thorough investigation of "outrages" committed there, eminently proper. That "outrages" of the most flagrant kind have been committed we very well know, and such as have seriously interrupted the internal peace of society, if not threatened its entire overthrow. That that state of things exists there now we have the strongest reason to believe.

Hence, a thorough investigation of all "outrages" committed there is not only proper but highly judicious, and if properly conducted by cool-headed men, free from all party feeling, will, we are sure, lead to the most wholesome results. Thereby the precise state of facts may be made known to the public, and the proper remedy for any errors or abuses adopted; and such remedies are much needed just now.

If we rightly apprehend the import of Mr. Ashworth's resolutions from the abstract of our reporter, they do not look to so general an investigation of "outrages" as the public good demands, but are intended merely to arraign the conduct of Governor Vance. Why this should be so perhaps Mr. Ashworth can best answer, unless the reason is of too delicate or personal a nature to allow him to speak out.

Let the investigation by all means take place, and if there is any doubts in the breast of Mr. Ashworth or any one else as to the propriety of Governor Vance's conduct in the premises, by all means let this be looked into, say we, and, in so saying, we are sure that we express but the sentiment of the Governor himself; and where almost the very existence of society depends upon a full knowledge of all the evils at work, whether openly or covertly, and the application of the proper remedy; let the investigation not stop at the half-way house. To advance too far may be dangerous to *some*, who are arrogating to themselves to stand as the censors of the conduct of others; we hope they will not shrink from that searching investigation into their conduct, which they so properly demand of others.

When armed bands of deserters are scouring the country, pressing horses to ride on their missions of plunder, invading the sacred precincts of the private firesides in their midnight expeditions, carrying off wares, ladies' and children's dresses and jewels, and whatever else they may choose, and even murdering defenceless females, is it not eminently proper, while investigating the conduct of those who are endeavoring to arrest them, to have an eye to *certain others* also—to try and determine why it is that certain men find so much fault with arrests alleged to be illegal; but not one word of complaint at the orgies of these fiends; nor a single effort to put a stop to them.

The former should certainly be attended to, and the latter not neglected. We repeat, let the investigation take place by all means, let it be as extensive in its character as the evils, whether fanciful or real, complained of. Let no little considerations of political or partizan expediency prevent this. What if it should unveil a secret understanding between these outlaws and some men in high places, or aspirants for public favor. The very existence of society demands that it should be done.

THE ROWAN, a new and elegant engine on the North Carolina Railroad, blew up on Thursday near High Point, killing James Martin, the engineer, and the fireman. We will give particulars as soon as received.

OUR REPORTER failed to notice in his House proceedings on Thursday, the introduction by Mr. C. F. Lowe, of a bill to enlarge the chartered privileges of Yadkin College.

For the Conservative.

MR EDITOR:—Why does the Government not complete the road from Manson to Keysville? The greater part of it is cut, the bridges built or pilows planted. Could we not get some of the iron from about Weldon, and complete the remainder with bar iron?

Why not conscribe a few thousand negroes and put them there to work? They can do more good there than they will with a musket. That completed, we could feed Gen. Lee's army most bountifully, the boys would soon fatten; their spirits revive, and the result would be a most happy one.

Troops could be transported in half the time to any point south of Richmond. We cannot afford to depend on the little Piedmond Road.

The people and soldiers are anxious for this road; then why not have it?

SINE QUA NON.

For the Conservative.

MR EDITOR:—I cannot refrain from telling the high opinions the South Carolinians and Georgians have of our model Governor. I have seen two Brigades of them of late, and all with whom I conversed seem to have an unqualified, good opinion of him. They say the North Carolina soldiers will never appreciate his services fully until they have lost them. They say their Governors have done comparatively nothing for the troops outside of the State forces. They appear to think if we had one President and thirteen Governors of the same nerve and practical executive powers as our Governor, the independence of the south would soon be recognized, the war ended and peace restored.

SINE QUA NON.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICAN.

The following is extracted from the proceedings of the United States House of Representatives, of the 10th inst:

Mr. Fernando Wood discussed at length the want of power and impolicy of amending the Constitution in the way proposed. He said he should, on a future occasion, speak upon the condition of the country, and attempt to elucidate the following propositions: First, a tribute to the intense spirit of nationality which pervades all classes at the North. Second, sympathy with the Northern people, and a review of his efforts in behalf of their prosperity and happiness and his struggles to prevent civil war and its consequent horrors; 3d, a reiteration of his belief that the South cannot be conquered or be compelled to submit to a sectional Northern Government, and that even if reduced to a guerrilla warfare, which is not probable, they can hold the Southern country and render it valueless for at least a half a century; 4th, an expression of the Jeffersonian principles of the Democracy, which cannot be too often repeated to the people, that they may see how smoothly, how harmoniously the machinery of the grand fabric of the fathers would move on, if their teachings were not ignored and forgotten; 5th, that the Democracy still behold in the proud banners of the Union the symbol of peace, and labor for a cessation of hostilities, determined, if possible, to rescue the sweet spirit of Union ere it perish amid the carnage and vengeance of civil war; 5th, that if the Southern States will return to the Union, the Northern States or the people will in turn recognize by Constitutional amendment the sovereignty and independence of the Southern States over all questions not expressly delegated to the General Government; 7th, And that thereupon the Northern and Southern people shall pledge themselves to a hearty support of measures, peaceable or forcible, for the acquisition of Canada, Mexico and Cuba, and the freedom of Ireland.

Mr. Hildriege briefly gave the reasons why he could not vote for the amendment, arguing that it was one of the reserved rights of the States to control and manage their peculiar institutions in their own way and destroy the balance of power. He doubted the power to amend the Constitution in the particular proposed. He was not aware that the fathers of the Constitution claimed that one-fourth of the States could be stripped of all their rights and property at the pleasure of the other three fourths. The adoption of the amendment would afford the rebel leaders another topic to arouse the lukewarm, raise additional armies, and prolong the war. Let all amendments be made in time of calmness, in a fraternal spirit, and with kindness, with a view to the establishment of the peace of the Union in all its parts.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—We concur fully in the opinion of the Richmond Whig, that "if the Confederate States could ever be subdued, they would have at least one consolation in their misery: France and England would be sufferers in a degree only inferior to themselves, for their folly in persisting to ignore them as independent States." Only let such a disaster happen, and England may bid farewell to Canada and France to Mexico. The Monroe doctrine would at once become the rallying cry of every man in the whole yankee nation, and not only of them, but of every man in the Confederate States likewise. Should England and France continue their policy of wrong to the "so-called Confederate States," as Lord John Russell persists in calling them, there is not a true-hearted man in all the South but would rejoice at any amount of injury that the United States would do them, yea, and assist in the operation. They have submitted to insults from the United States, been bullied into a disregard of the plainest principles of international law for the sake of avoiding a war with the United States. And at each pusillanimous back out that war has only been made the more certain and inevitable. The only safety for their commerce lies in the independence of the Confederacy and its good feeling towards them, which good feeling has been almost obliterated, but may yet be restored by justice, tardy though it be.

All this seems so plain to us that we must believe it equally plain to the statesmen of England and France; and that they will not permit subjugation, even if such a disaster and disgrace were possible. We look therefore with strong confidence for a speedy change of policy on the part of those nations—a change which would re-inspirit the despondent among ourselves and blast the confident hope of the yankees. These results would insure our triumph, at a much earlier day than we can otherwise expect.—*Fay Ob.*

DEATH.—Mr. Sergeant A. J. Stephen recently died, in his seventy-eighth year. His "Commentaries on the Laws of England" and "Pleadings in Civil Actions" are well known as useful law books.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27th, 1865.

A message was received from the House, transmitting bills and resolutions, which were read the first time as follows:

Bills to incorporate the trustees of the Hill Orphan Fund, and to exempt certain employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty, and resolutions to authorize his excellency, the Governor, to remove the *material* of the State salt works at Wilmington to Saltville or any other point, in favor of privates, non commissioned officers and officers on furlough, and to allow S. F. Phillips, Esq., $750 for services in the investigation of State blockade operations, and to H. L. Thomas, for assisting him therein, as clerk, $360. This latter resolution, under a suspension of the rules, passed its second and third reading.

Mr. Arendell introduced a resolution to allow the amount of their necessary expenses to Surgeons on Home Guard examining boards.

The consideration of the unfinished business being in order, the Impressment resolutions came before the Senate, the question being on the adoption of Mr. Ellis' amendment to strike out the second and third section.

Mr. Bryson said that while he deemed a portion of these resolutions right and proper he could not endorse all. Wrong had been done, he knew, by the execution of the impressment laws, but the passage of resolutions like these was not the way to reform abuses. But two weeks ago, a years supply of provisions he had just laid in was impressed thereby putting him to great trouble and inconvenience. Instead of crying out this was an outrage and making it the occasion of an attack on the government, he recognized it not the fault of the law but only the illegal action of an inefficient officer, who did not understand his duty. The Speaker then proceeded to argue generally in favor of the Government, upholding the necessity and propriety of impressment, conscription, the suspension of privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, etc. In the final and glorious success of the cause he expressed his fullest conviction and vehemently opposed the idea of there being any necessity for a Convention, declaring if one were called and the State by its action were to change its present position North Carolina would have to fight the combined armies of Lee and Grant.

Mr. Lassiter upheld the resolutions, arguing this was the only way in which the people could make known their grievances under the impressment law to the government. All governments would at times pass bad laws and all people had a right to protest against such enactments. He then went on to discuss the resolutions *seriatim*, contending for the propriety of each; and saying the government would be wise to heed these remonstrances before the people should unadvisedly attempt to right themselves.

Mr. Pitchford said he was opposed to this perpetual carping at the government. He had never been a secessionist, *but now* he stood by the Government. His sons were voluntarily in the army, those that still lived, and in his garden at home was a mound enclosing the one slain at Cold Harbor. How could he then, thinking of his dead child, say that the Government for which he fell, for which his brothers still were in the field, for which, he, old as he was, would do military service was a government of oppression? He did not believe it, he thought no wrong had been intended and could only address it in the words of Burns—

> *"Wha would be a traitor knave,*
> *Wha would live to be a slave?*
> *Wha would fill a coward's grave,*
> *Let him turn and flee."*

Mr. Warren thought the remarks just delivered wholly irrelevant to the subject under discussion. They were not on the resolutions—the second and third resolutions, which were not only true but germane to the general subject of impressment.—Mr. W. then went on to ask if any one would deny the truth of the allegations made in these resolutions and after arguing that they were also germane, asked why, if true and if germane, they they should not be adopted.

The motion to strike out then prevailed, yeas 23, nays 16, the vote being as follows:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Aycock, Bryson, Combs, Crump, Ellis, Gaier, Harris, Horton, Kuby, McCorkle, McEachern, Miller, Patterson, Patton, Pitchford, Smith, Speight, Straughan, Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright and Wynne.

Nays—Messrs. Arendell, Bagley, Berry, Blount, Bogle, Dick, Jones, Lassiter, Leitch, Long, Matthews, Odom, Snead, Stubbs, Warren and Wright.

The following are the resolutions stricken out:

Resolved, That this General Assembly takes occasion in this connexion to express the opinion that much of the machinery by which the Confederate Government gives effect to the extraordinary measures connected with this war is both galling and ominious, and is well calculated to agitate a people reflecting upon their lineage and former freedom.

Resolved, further, That such experiments upon the temper of this commonwealth have increased, are increasing and ought to be diminished.

Mr. Dick moved to amend by striking out all after "*Resolved*" and inserting a substitute. Not agreed to.

The resolutions then passed their second reading by yeas 36, nays 3, and under a suspension of the rules, their third readings.

The resolutions, as passed, read as follows:

"*Resolutions upon the subject of impressments by the Confederate Government.*

WHEREAS, It is a plain principle of justice that all the expenses caused by the present war should be borne by the various citizens in due proportion to their property; and whereas the prices occasioned by the depreciation of the currency are fairly to be reckoned amongst such expenses; whereas, further, it is equally unjust and unconstitutional for the Confederate Government to appropriate the property of private citizens without just compensation to the owners: Therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly, in the name of the good people of North Carolina, doth solemnly protest against the system now in force throughout this State by which the Confederate Government claims and exercises the power of *impressing* private property at certain nominal rates, arbitrarily established, and known as schedule prices.

Resolved, That His Excellency Governor Vance be requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to His Excellency the President of the Confederate States; and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before that honorable body."

And the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church.

A communication was received from the Public Treasurer asking in what grade of N. C. notes half the appropriation to the Insane Asylum should be paid.

Mr. J. H. Headen introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Lockville Iron Co. which passed its various readings under a suspension of the rules.

Bills to exempt certain employees of the N. C. powder works, and one concerning exemptions amended to allow the writ of injunction against the impressment of private property, save where the impressing officer gives security to pay the price that may be decreed passed their third reading.

The special order in the case of the contested election for Northampton county was then taken up and a report thereon presented by Mr. Hanes adopted by the House.

The resolution requesting the appraising State Commissioners to allow market value for articles impressed in cases of appeal, passed its third reading and the House then adjourned.

SEPARATE STATE ACTION.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes the following reply of the President to sundry Senators of Georgia, on the topic announced in the above caption:

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 17, 1864.

To the Hon. Senators of Georgia—Messrs A R Wright, President Senate, Y L Guerry, J M Chambers, Thos E Lloyd, Fred'k K West, Ro B Nesbit:

GENTLEMEN:—I answered by telegram this morning your letter of 11th inst., as requested, and now respectfully comply with your desire that I should express my views on the subject to which you invite my attention.

In forwarding to me the resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives of Georgia, by Mr. Stephens of Hancock, you state that you are not inclined to favor the passage of these or any similar resolutions, believing them to have a tendency to create divisions among ourselves, and to unite and strengthen our enemies; but that it is assumed in Milledgeville that I favor such action on the part of the States, and would be pleased to see Georgia cast her influence in that way. You are kind enough to say that if this be true, and if the passage of these or similar resolutions would in the slightest degree aid or assist me in bringing the war to a successful and speedy close, you will give them your earnest and hearty support.

I return you my cordial thanks for this expression of confidence, but assure you that there is no truth in the assertions which you mention: and I presume that you will already have seen by the closing part of my annual message, which must have reached you since the date of your letter, that I have not contemplated the use of any other agency in treating for peace than that established by the Constitution of the Confederate States.

That agency seems to me to be well adapted to its purpose, and free from the injurious consequences that would follow any other means that have been suggested.

The objection to separate State action which you present in your letter, appears to be so conclusive as to admit no reply. This immediate and inevitable tendency of such distinct action by each State is to create discordant instead of united counsels, to suggest to our enemies the possibility of a dissolution of the Confederacy, and to encourage them, by the spectacle of our divisions, to more determined and united action against us.

They would readily adopt the false idea that some of the States of the Confederacy are disposed to abandon their sister States and make separate terms of peace for themselves; and if such a suspicion, however, unfounded, were once engendered among our own people, it would be destructive of that spirit of mutual confidence and support which forms our chief reliance for success in the maintenance of our cause.

When the proposal of separate State action was first mooted, it appeared to me so impracticable, so void of any promise of good, that I gave no heed to the proposal; but upon its adoption by citizens whose position and ability give weight to the expression of their opinions, I was led to a serious consideration of the subject. My first impressions have not been changed by reflection.

If all the States of the two hostile Federations are to meet in Convention, it is plain that such a meeting can only take place *after* an agreement as to the time, place and terms on which they are to meet. Now, without discussing the minor, although not triking difficulties, of agreeing as to time and place, it is certain that the States would never consent to a Convention without a previous agreement as to the *terms* on which they were to meet. The proposed Convention must meet on the basis either that no State should, against its own will, be bound by the decision of the Convention, or that it should be so bound. But, it is plain that an agreement on the basis that no State should be bound, without its consent, by the result of the deliberations, would be an abandonment on the part of the North of its pretended right of coercion: would be an absolute recognition of the independence of the several States of the Confederacy; would be, in a word, so complete a concession of the rightfulness of our cause that the most visionary cannot hope for such an agreement *in advance* of the meeting of a Convention.

The only other possible basis of meeting is that each State should agree, beforehand, to be bound by the decision of the Convention, and such agreement is but another form of submission to Northern dominion, as we well know that in such a Convention we should be outnumbered nearly two to one. On the very threshold of the scheme proposed, therefore, we are met by an obstacle which cannot be removed. Is not the impracticable character of the project apparent?

You will observe that I leave entirely out of view the suggestion that a convention of all the States of both Federations should be held by common consent without any previous understanding as to the effect of its decision; should meet merely to debate and pass resolutions that are to bind no one. It is not supposed that this can really be the meaning attached to the proposal by those who are active in its support, although the resolutions to which you invite my attention declare that the functions of such a convention would be simply to *propose* a plan of peace, with the *consent* of the two belligerents; or, in other words, to act as negotiations in treating for peace. This part of the scheme is not intelligible to be. If the Convention is only to be held with the consent of the two belligerents, that *consent* cannot be obtained without negotiation.

The plan then would resolve itself into a scheme that the two governments should negotiate an agreement for the appointment of negotiators to make proposals for a treaty. It seems much more prompt and simple to negotiate for peace at once than to negotiate for the appointment of negotiators, who are to meet without power to do anything but make proposals.

If the Government of the United States is willing to make peace, it will treat for peace directly.—If, unwilling, it will refuse to consent to the Convention of States. The author of these resolutions and those who concur in his views, appear to me to commit the radical error of supposing that the obstacle of obtaining the peace which we all desire, consists in the difficulty of finding proper agencies for negotiation, so that the whole scope of the resolutions ends in nothing but suggesting that if the enemy will treat, the best agency would be State delegates to a convention; whereas the whole and only obstacle is that the enemy will not treat at all, or entertain any other proposition that we should submit to their yoke, acknowledge that we are criminals, and appeal to their mercy for pardon.

After this statement of objections, it may appear superfluous to add others of less gravity, but as you invite a full expression of my views I will add that history is replete with instances of the interminable difficulties and delays which attend to the attempt to negotiate on great and conflicting interests, when the parties to the negotiation are numerous. If this has been the case where the parties possessed full powers to conclude a treaty, what can we hope from an assemblage of negotiators from thirty or forty States, who, in the midst of an exasperating warfare, are to meet without power to conclude anything?

In the history of our own country we find that, in a time of profound peace, when the most cordial brotherhood of sentiment existed, and when a long and bloody war had been brought to a triumphant close, it required two years to assemble a convention and bring its deliberations to an end, and another year to procure the ratification of their labors. With such a war as the present in progress, the views of the large assemblage of negotiators proposed would undergo constant change according to the vicissitudes of the struggle, and the attempt to secure concordant views would soon be abandoned and leave the parties more embittered than ever; less hopeful of the possibility of successful negotiation.

Again how is the difficulty resulting from the conflicting pretensions of the two belligerents in regard to several of the States to be overcome? Is it supposed that Virginia would enter into a convention with a delegation from what our enemies choose term the "State" of "West Virginia," and thus recognise an insolent and violent dismemberment of her territory? Or would the United States consent that "West Virginia" should be deprived of her pretensions to equal rights, after having formally admitted her as a State and allowed her to vote at a Presidential election? Who would send a delegation from Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky Missouri? The enemy claim to hold the governments of these States, while we assert them to be members of the Confederacy. Would delegates be received from both sides? If so, there would soon be a disruption of the convention. If delegates are received from neither side, then a number of the States most vitally interested in the result would remain unrepresented, and what value could be attached to the mere recommendations of a body of negotiators under such circumstance? Various other considerations suggest themselves, but enough has been said to justify my conclusion that the proposal of separate State action is unwise, impracticable, and offers no prospect of good to counterbalance its manifold injurious consequences to the cause of our country.

Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LINCOLN TO BE RECOGNIZED AS PRESIDENT OF THE NORTHERN STATES AFTER THE FOURTH OF MARCH NEXT.

The following editorial article is from the *Tribune*:

The recent letter of Earl Russell, in which he talked loosely and very undiplomatically about the former relations between Great Britain on the one side and the "Northern States" and "Southern States" on the other, seems to have given rise to a crop of Canadian rumors to this effect: That upon the inauguration of President Lincoln in March next, Great Britain, France & Co., will recognize him merely as President of those States which took part in the election.

The Montreal Telegraph takes the trouble to make a leader out of this talk; oblivious like the rest of this one decisive fact: that Great Britain or any other European power officially knows the Government of the United States, and it only.—With the constituent elements of that Government, no European has any concern, and assuming to take diplomatic notice of the details of an election—what States voted and what choose not to vote in the recent contest—that would be an impertinence which even Great Brittain may be supposed reluctant to venture on. As well say she will not recognize Mr. Lincoln as President of any State, which, participating in the election, voted for McClellan, and so send ambassadors to New Jersey and Delaware. The Canada Secesh had better try again.

THE ALBEMARLE.—A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* writes from Plymouth N. C., that he has lately made a visit to the ironclad Albemarle. He states that a portion of her casemate and a part of her torpedo arrangement on her bow are visibte, giving her the appearance of being about sixty feet in length; but the whole length cannot be less than one hundred and seventy five feet. The parties who made an inspection of the ram on the 8th of this month state that it would cost fifteen or twenty thousand dollars to raise her and that her hull is in good condition in every part save where the torpedo sprung her sides—a distance of ten feet in length by four in breadth.

A letter received from Lieut. R. W. Stedman, by his father, states that he is now confined in Fort Delaware, and is still suffering from an old wound received some months since. Capt. George Sloan and Lieut. H. H. Smith, of our city, and Lieut. Jas Marshall, of Anson, are also there.—*Fayetteville Telegraph.*

FACTORY BURNT.—We regret to hear that the Cotton Factory of McAllister & Co., in Montgomery county, caught fire accidently on Friday night last and was destroyed.—*Fay. Observer*

It is believed that Secretary Stanton's visit to Sherman will result in the inauguration of a new policy in Sherman's command in reference to treatment of negroes who may come into his lines hereafter. Such negroes will be armed and allowed to do effective service in the Union ranks.

We are gratified to learn that letters were received from Capt. Ham Long, yesterday, which dissipate the fears heretofore entertained for his safety. He is on duty with Gen. Forrest, in his usual good health.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

GEN. PRICE NOT DEAD.—A gentleman arrived at Richmond a few days since, who left Gen. Price's headquarters on the 8th of December, and states that the general was then well and in excellent spirits.

MARRIED:

In this city on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Craven, Mr. Donald W. Bain, to Mr. Addie V., third daughter of Dr. Wm. G. Hill, all of this city.

In Warrenton on Wednesday, 25th inst., by Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, Rev. John B. Williams, of the North Carolina Conference, to Miss Ann Little, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Skinner, of that place.

New Advertisements.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the
CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.
January 28, 1865. 288—tf.

$10.000 N. C. SIX PER CENT BONDS, and $100 GOLD COIN, at Auction, this day, at 12 o'clock, m.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
Raleigh, January 28, 1865. 288—1t